

I am convinced that American thrift will contribute the help so important in this combat.—General Foch

ALL MERCHANDISE ADVERTISED IN THE TRIBUNE IS GUARANTEED

VOL. LXXVIII No. 26,099

New York Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News·Editorials·Advertisements

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1918

WEATHER
Fair and cooler to-day. To-morrow partly cloudy. Moderate northwest winds.
Full Report on Page 7

German Losses Stop New Blow at Ypres; Allies Regain Ground West of Kemmel

N. Y. District Sinks to 11th Place in Loan

Slump, Instead of Rally, Marks Advance Into Campaign's Critical Stage

Total for Nation Is \$2,457,744,900

Monday, With \$174,433,000, Was Most Productive Day of Drive

As it advanced into the most critical period of the Liberty Loan campaign yesterday, the New York district faltered. Instead of rallying it slumped. The Second Federal Reserve District, already far behind, somersaulted from tenth to eleventh place among the twelve districts of the United States.

The Richmond district traded relative places with this district, and the Atlanta district, which until yesterday seemed hopelessly last, spurred magnificently from a subscription of 37 per cent of her allotment to 58 per cent. New York, therefore, is now only seven points away from the cellar, and the people of the district have only until Saturday to reassert their former primacy in the nation.

Although this district must raise \$61,665,450 daily to catch up to its \$100,000,000 quota and \$181,595,460 daily to attain the \$1,500,000,000 goal, only \$28,693,850 was raised on the twelfth day of the campaign, which was Monday.

Far Below Last October

The full measure of this inadequacy is revealed by a comparison with the total for the twelfth day in this district during the second loan drive last October, when \$161,552,100 was raised. The tabulation for the first twenty days of this campaign shows that only \$592,022,700 of subscriptions were filed in the Federal Reserve Bank against the \$1,000,000,000 goal for the same period last October. The minimum was oversubscribed in the preceding campaign by the twelfth day.

Elsewhere in the nation the official statistics of yesterday tell a more favorable story. In twenty days the nation has raised as a whole in subscription actually filed \$2,457,744,900, which includes a total of \$1,443,000 for Monday, the most productive day of the financial offensive for Liberty dollars.

Every Federal Reserve district, except Cincinnati, New York and Atlanta, has subscribed 75 per cent or more of its quota. Although the San Francisco district in the official figures is credited with filling only 88 per cent of its allotment, unofficial advice from the Coast last night announced that the district had surpassed its quota by \$1,000,000. Minneapolis, which began a week late, is still at the top of the list of relative achievements, having subscribed \$121,922,500, which is 25 per cent in excess of its official allotment. St. Louis has filled 17 per cent of its quota and Kansas City 13 per cent.

Appeal From General Foch

An appeal from the center of the war activity for America to give without stint yesterday reached Benjamin Strong, chairman of the local Liberty Loan committee, which was from General Foch, supreme commander of the Allied forces in France, follows:

"The magnificent ardor America has thrown herself into the war, her soldiers are fighting valiantly on our front, but above all, money is the need of war. I am convinced that American thrift will respond to the call of the country and will contribute to her help so important in this combat.

The expected emergency support from big individuals and corporations of this city to help retain New York's financial prestige was not forthcoming in great quantities. The following subscriptions have been announced, however, during the day: J. P. Morgan & Co., \$10,000,000; Philip Trust Company of New York, \$1,000,000 (additional); Guzzenheim Brothers, \$1,000,000; James McCreery & Co., \$1,000,000; George Ehret, \$300,000 (additional); Central Leather Company, \$250,000; Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, \$250,000, and Lee, Higginson & Co., \$250,000 (additional).

An analysis of the contributions of the various sub-divisions of this district follows:

NEW YORK CITY		
20th day. Total to date.	Per cent.	
Manhattan	\$1,190,200	\$22,265,700 61
Brooklyn	300,200	12,875,000 61
Queens	129,500	1,750,000 60
Richmond	18,250	6,257,900 143
N. Y. City		
SUB-DISTRICTS		
Twentieth day. Total.		
Buffalo	\$1,190,200	\$22,265,700 61
Syracuse	401,000	12,875,000 61
Albany	664,400	17,500,000 60
Schenectady	558,000	6,257,900 143
Long	1,123,800	32,025,000 92
Utica	235,000	7,555,750 138
New	3,890,400	66,556,900 92
West	1,917,700	17,400,200 98
Total outside New York		
Total		
Total		

Labor Too Busy to Observe May Day

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Labor is too much occupied with war work to observe May Day to-morrow. The workers' new holiday will find the industrial machinery of the nation moving more smoothly and efficiently than at almost any other period in its history. America's war work is going forward without the hindrance of a single industrial strike of importance.

The only threatened disturbance of any consequence which has been gathering on the Pacific Coast as a protest against the conviction of Thomas J. Mooney has apparently been checked by union officials and by the appeals of Mooney himself.

"During the present year," said Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, "there have been 60 per cent less strikes than in the corresponding period last year. Big strikes have been eliminated. Some unrest still is found, but chiefly among unorganized workers."

Teacher Held At Vassar for Aiding Kaiser

Miss Agatha Richrath Accused of Justifying Germany's Crimes

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 30.—Miss Agatha Richrath, instructor of German in Vassar, was arrested here to-night by Federal agents. She is charged with justifying the sinking of the Lusitania and the German invasion of Belgium. This is the third arrest of an alleged enemy alien to take place here within the last ten days. Before Miss Richrath was taken into custody, Dr. Joseph Stultz, a German chemist, and Heinrich Bockisch, an Austrian, were arrested.

Miss Richrath, agents who arrested her say, was much in the company of Stultz and Bockisch. Recently, it is said, she attended a birthday party at the home of William Knauss, and there made the remarks that led to her arrest.

The party was gathered about a dining room table, agents say, when a local lawyer made some remark about the Lusitania. The Vassar instructor is said to have replied flatly that the ship was justified in sinking. She was then asked to justify the sinking of the ship, and, on being questioned further, she is alleged to have said that the ship was carrying bullets for the murder of German fathers.

Photo of Kaiser Found

At the same time she is alleged to have said that the Germans were justified in their invasion of Belgium, remarking that if a person knew that a house two doors away would be justified in going through a building that did not belong to him to prevent a search.

Federal authorities who made a search of Miss Richrath's room at the college found a bundle of papers, which have not yet been examined thoroughly, containing a photograph of the Kaiser, a handsome German flag and many letters and postcards bearing peculiar shaped characters, resembling shorthand.

Miss Richrath came to the local institution about three years ago from Philadelphia. Her father, prior to his death, was a dentist, and her mother is a nurse. She is said to have spent a short time ago told her friends that she was contemplating giving up her position at the college, intending to go to the University of Michigan to study dentistry.

Under Observation for Weeks

Referring to the action of the Federal agents in taking Miss Richrath into custody, President Henry Noble MacCracken of Vassar said to-night: "Miss Richrath has been under observation for some weeks by Federal authorities. It was at their particular request and for the purpose of facilitating their opportunities of observation that the college authorities took no action in the case before this day. I am ignorant of the grounds upon which the present action is based. No complaint has reached my office of exhibition of alien sympathies in the college classrooms, although I have heard of some indiscretion in private conversation."

During their stay in Poughkeepsie Federal agents were kept busy night and day running down pro-German propaganda, and it is known that a dozen or more very prominent German residents were given a severe grilling by the Federal authorities.

Reckless statements and secret meetings have come to their attention, and the best previous record in American shipbuilding was registered in June of last year, when 228,154 deadweight tons were launched.

The Shipping Board's official figures for April construction will not be made public, it was stated to-day, until complete reports have been received from shipyards. Reports from Pacific Coast yards may delay this compilation until the middle of next week.

April Ship Production Shows 50 P. C. Gain

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Ship production figures made public to-day by Eugene T. Chamberlain, Commissioner of Navigation, show that 240,000 deadweight tons of shipping were constructed during the month of April in the shipyards of the United States. This is approximately an increase of 50 per cent over March production. It represents thirty-two steel and wooden ships, two-thirds of which, Mr. Chamberlain's report indicates, were constructed during the last half of the month. The best previous record in American shipbuilding was registered in June of last year, when 228,154 deadweight tons were launched.

Trotsky, in Fear of Japan Asks Big Army

General Conscription Decreed to Include Workmen and Peasants

(By The Associated Press)

MOSCOW, Tuesday, April 23.—Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Minister of War and Marine, speaking at a meeting of the central executive last night, urged the issuance of a decree for compulsory military service.

"Fearing destruction, Russia must have an army," he said. "We do not know the hour when we will be openly challenged by the imperialist enemy threatening us in the east."

The Central Executive Committee adopted a resolution to this effect. The measure provides for the training of workmen, peasants and unemployed from eighteen to forty years of age for eight consecutive weeks for at least twelve hours weekly. Schoolboys from sixteen to eighteen will be trained in a similar manner, while other children at school will be trained in accordance with the rules of the Department of Education. Women m. volunteers. The enlistment will be for a minimum of six months, and desertion will be punishable by imprisonment and loss of citizenship.

Germany Sends a Protest

Germany has protested to the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, M. Tchitcherine, against the landing of 6,000 Allied troops at Murmansk, declaring that permission for such landing was a violation of the Brest-Litovsk treaty, which stipulated peace with Finland and non-interference in its internal life. It was denied in the protest that Germans had participated in the raid of the Finnish White Guards upon Kem, and the presence of Russian troops between Petrograd and Finland was objected to on the ground that they threatened to cross the frontier. Mediation of the Russo-Finnish conflict was promised if the government prevented violations of the treaty.

General Count von Mirbach, the German Ambassador to Russia, arrived to-day with a staff of more than seventy persons, including various commissions and also a Turkish commission.

Urges Support From U. S.

In connection with his arrival a prominent Bolshevik leader expressed surprise to the correspondent regarding the landing of the Allies toward the present Russian government, particularly the Americans, who are the most sympathetic and the most trusted, saying that Germany will control Russia economically if permitted undisputed sway. He insisted on the necessity of American cooperation, which he declared, would be advantageous to both sides.

The press is also discussing recognition and Allied economic support and expresses the belief that this is probable.

The commissary has decreed the nationalization of foreign trade and creation of a special board representing several departments to organize, regulate and fix the prices of all exports and imports. The decree is effective immediately.

There has been a report here that the entire Black Sea fleet has been captured by the Germans.

A fierce battle between the Finnish White Guards, supported by Germans and Czechs, and the Red Guards, near Terioki, Finland, is reported. Trainloads of wounded are arriving at Petrograd from Byelostrov, a frontier station captured by White Guards. In view of the proximity of Petrograd, defensive measures have been taken and orders have been issued for the disarmament of combatants invading Russian territory.

The Finnish Bolshevik government has protested to the American Ambassador, David B. Francis, and the Allied representatives against the German support of the White Guards, declaring that Finnish laborers will continue to fight for the cause of freedom, feeling "a profound hatred and disdain for the executioners of nations and the labor movement."

The German advance in Russia continues uninterrupted. The German forces have captured several cities and are nearing Kursk, capital of the government of the same name, with a population of more than fifty thousand. This city is being evacuated.

Leon Trotsky, in reply to a question, said that the advance would probably continue until peace with Ukraine has been effected.

General Dutoff, the rebel Cossack chief, has been captured by Soviet forces.

Demand for Bigger Army Is Growing

Three Senators Offer Bills for Calling Many More Men to Colors

Baker to Announce His Plan This Week

He Will Ask an Increase to 3,000,000, It Is Reported

[Staff Correspondence]

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Impatience at the delay of Secretary of War Baker in getting started on the training of an additional army was manifested in the Senate to-day by the introduction of three measures providing for the immediate calling out of from 1,500,000 to 5,000,000 men.

The measure for 5,000,000 men was introduced by Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, a Democrat who has been mentioned for membership on the Military Committee. His resolution would direct that committee to draft and report at once a bill for calling out 5,000,000 additional men from the selective draft.

Senator Reed, of Missouri, a member of the Military Committee, introduced a bill for the calling at once of 3,000,000 additional men from the selective draft list. Senator Poindexter, of Washington, Republican, introduced a bill providing for the calling at once of 1,500,000.

Mr. Baker was urged by both committees at his appearance before them last week to give the committees an idea of how many men he would want to call out at once, and what he would want in the way of military appropriations. He put both committees off and told them details were being worked out. Many members of the committees and of the House and Senate as well as impatient at the failure to get started at once.

"I introduce a bill," said Senator Poindexter on the floor of the Senate to-day, "directing the Secretary of War to call an additional one million five hundred thousand men from the registry of the selective draft act and to proceed forthwith to train and equip them for service in the National Army."

It is opinion is that Congress ought to act immediately, and that there ought not to be any delay in increasing the army. One year at least is required to train men for battle, and immediate steps ought to be taken to provide them.

In the House Representative Kahn, of California, who put through the selective draft act, is talking to his friends in favor of increasing the army at once to 8,000,000 men. He has not yet introduced any resolution or bill expressing his ideas.

Baker Will Announce His Army Increase Plan Within 2 Days

(By The Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Plans for increasing the army to keep pace with the accelerated movement of American soldiers to the battlefield in France will be laid before the House Military Committee by Secretary Baker within a day or two. Mr. Baker said to-day, after a prolonged session of the Cabinet, that he would be ready to submit his estimates in that time.

What increase is to be asked has not been disclosed, but the report most widely circulated is that an additional million men will be provided for in the appropriation bills submitted, bringing the army up to more than 3,000,000 men.

It is known that a very careful survey of the equipment and transportation situations was completed by the War Department recently as a basis for formulating army increase plans. The Provost Marshal General's office has taken steps to ascertain in definite figures the exact number of fighting men still available in Class 1 of the selective service forces, and recommendations for authority to organize additional divisions and estimate for appropriations have been held up pending the completion of these studies.

Previous plans contemplated the mobilization of an additional 800,000 men during the present year. This project represented the filling up to full strength of all existing divisions and the erection in France before the end of the year of a full field army under General Pershing, with an ample reserve to keep the fighting ranks full at all times.

New 'Quake Shakes California Town

EL CENTRO, Cal., April 30.—An earthquake shock lasting thirty seconds was felt here at 9:35 to-night. Doors and windows rattled and residents fled to the open for safety.

The damage is believed to have been slight.

WHICH WOULD OUR BOYS APPRECIATE MOST?



OUR BOASTING THAT EVERY AMERICAN SOLDIER IS GOOD FOR TWO GERMANS, OR—



OUR BOOSTING FOR AN ARMY OF TWO AMERICANS FOR EVERY GERMAN?

Revolt Looms Among Serbs In Austria

Archbishop Heads Movement to Form New State Under King Peter

LONDON, April 30.—A dispatch sent to-day by Reuters Limited says it has been learned from Serbian sources that unmistakable signs of an approaching revolution in Austria-Hungary are becoming daily more evident. A plebiscite is being held among the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes in favor of their union with Serbia and Montenegro in one national independent state under the sceptre of King Peter of Serbia. The Prince Archbishop of Carniola is at the head of this movement.

"Demonstrations of a very serious character are taking place in the Jugoslav provinces," says the dispatch. "Now comes news that at the request of the Austrian government and with the sanction of the Pope the nuncio at Vienna has opened a disciplinary inquiry against the Archbishop of Carniola for placing himself at the head of this revolutionary movement. Great developments are expected."

Austria Asks Pope To Punish Clergy In Slav Agitation

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The demand of the Austrian government dispatched to the Pope that the Vatican discipline the Archbishop of Laibach for leading the South Slav movement was said in diplomatic circles to-day to be an important admission by Vienna of the seriousness of the Jugoslav agitation in the dual monarchy.

The Archbishop of Agram also was said to be a leader not only in the greater Serbia undertaking but to have published pro-Entente articles in the official Catholic paper of his diocese. Catholicism is the state religion of Austria, and nominally the Catholic hierarchy is supposed to be subservient to the government; thus the assumption of leadership by Church prelates.

Continued on next page, Column 5

Papers That Ridiculed Our Army Now Fear It

Press in Berlin and Vienna Urges Victory Before Americans Arrive

GENEVA, Switzerland, April 30.—German newspapers which last year ridiculed American intervention in the war now have begun gradually to inform the German public concerning the danger of present and future American intervention on the Western front. For instance, the "Zeitung" of Constance, says:

"We must hurry to obtain a solid victory by arms before the full American forces arrive."

The Vienna newspapers are taking the same line as those in Germany.

Belgian Bells May Go To Make German Guns

The German Governor of Belgium has issued a decree calling for a list of all bells weighing over twenty pounds, as well as all organ pipes in Belgium, and it is intended to take them away to be manufactured into guns, according to a statement issued here last night by Senator La Fontaine, president of the executive committee of the Society for Gifts for Belgian Soldiers.

"We are advised," added Senator La Fontaine, "that the Germans are constantly bringing up picked troops for a continuous attack on the Belgian salient. It is most important that we do everything possible to keep up the morale of our men in order that they may be able to withstand the onslaught of a force which is overwhelming in number."

New Austrian Peace Offer to Italy Reported

STOCKHOLM, April 30.—The Catholic International Press Agency announces, a dispatch from Basel says, that Emperor Charles of Austria is making a fresh peace offer, appealing to Italy to consider it in her own interests.

Although it has been predicted frequently that if the present German campaign should fail a "peace offensive" would be inaugurated by the Central Powers, there has been no previous intimation that a new move of this nature was being made. Unless confirmatory advices are received through the usual channels of news from Switzerland this dispatch may be accepted with reserve. Ordinarily news originating in Switzerland is forwarded to this country by way of Paris.

Continued on Page 3, Column 1

Foe's Defeat Costs Chance To Win War

Vital Opportunity Gone, Washington View of Ypres Battle

By C. W. Gilbert

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Great satisfaction was felt here to-day over the repulse of the most recent German efforts in Flanders. Especially is this so because military authorities believe the present great battle—conceiving the whole German effort of this spring as one great battle—will be decided before the Channel ports.

The one chance Germany has left of winning the war before this country arrives on the West front in force lies in the capture of these ports. Therefore, any success of the Allies in that region is success of prime importance. It is a defeat of the main effort Germany now is making, the only one which holds out any hope, however slight, of reaching a decision.

This has become so because in all other respects the German effort to hammer a way to victory has definitely failed. The original German plan had for its aim a breaking through of the Allied army near the point of junction between the British and French forces. The break through was to be followed by a defeat and destruction of each army in turn.

Hindenburg Mailed By Cambrai Success

Undoubtedly, Hindenburg was inspired to believe this could be done by the surprising success of his counter offensive at Cambrai, when, to his own astonishment and that of the British, he easily broke through the old British line, not merely the line established by General Byng's surprise attack, but the old established line. The Germans

Battlefield of Flanders Is Littered With German Dead

Terrific Toll Slows the Enemy's Drive; British Positions Are Improved

Loire Retaken by French Assault

Teuton Attacks Fail at Amiens and Noyon; Foch's Reserves Intact

Clearly suffering from the crushing repulse inflicted by the Allied troops on Monday, the Germans yesterday failed to renew their assaults on the defenses of Ypres and contented themselves with a heavy artillery fire.

Fuller details yesterday emphasized the importance of the check the enemy had received and his severe losses in men resulting from the reckless attacks on the Flanders hills. Along the slopes for miles, observers reported, could be seen the gray uniforms of German dead.

The only sector where the Allied line gave was between Mounts Rouge and Scherpenberg, where a frightful struggle raged about the village of Loire. The French retreated a short distance and a few Germans got on the lower slopes of the two hills. Then the poilus counter attacked irresistibly, retook Loire and won back all but a small part of the lost ground.

To the northeast, between La Clytte and Kemmel, the British have advanced their line slightly. One of the fiercest struggles raged about Ridge Wood, between Diekebusch Lake and Voormeezele, where the Germans advanced in wave upon wave and were cut to pieces by thousands in the Allied fire.

The Germans used thirty fresh battalions, besides the divisions already in position along the line involved. The only result was to cut deep into Ludendorff's available man power. The Allies met and threw back this effort, the greatest of the Flanders offensive, with comparatively light forces. Foch still holds most of his reserves intact.

Few prisoners were taken, but this was due to the violent hand-to-hand character of the struggle. Paris officially announced last night that the enemy in a "spirited engagement" had captured certain French positions near Noyon, where the line crosses the Oise, and had been immediately ejected by a French counter attack. Having found the Flanders line adamant, observers yesterday agreed the enemy would probably follow his favorite strategy of shifting his attack and striking on a wide front far away from the scene of his reverse, a likely point being the Amiens front.

French, After Hard Fighting, Firmly Hold Loire Valley

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, April 30.—The Allied line has been advanced between La Clytte and Kemmel. The Franco-British forces also have made some progress south of that region.

French forces this morning held the whole of the town of Loire, west of Kemmel, including the hotly contested hospice.

The Allied line made progress, slightly improving the position around Villers-Bretonneux.

Yesterday's attack was the big-